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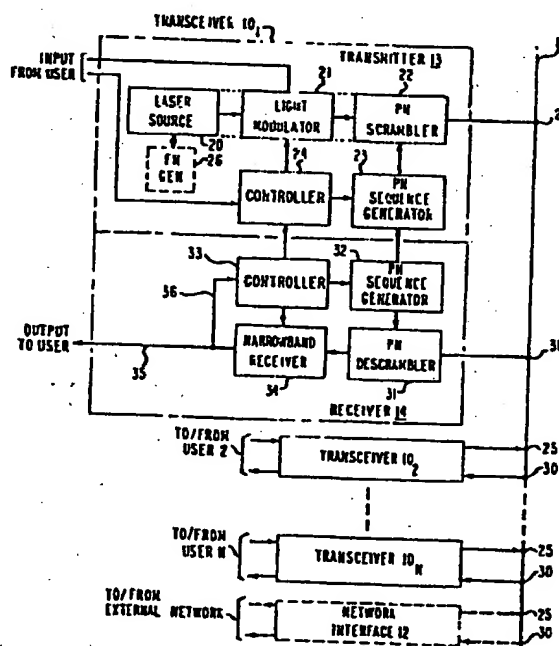
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64 Lightwave communication system.

67 The present invention relates to a lightwave communication system, and associated transmitters (13) and receivers (14), which uses both spread spectrum, code-division-multiple-access (SS-CDMA), and wavelength-division-multiplexing (WDM) techniques for 2-way transmissions over a lightwave waveguide arrangement (11) to use the overall spectrum of the waveguide arrangement (11) while providing sufficient interference rejection of randomly spaced carriers, and associated signals, which may drift into the bandwidth of transmissions of other transmitter/receiver pairs due to instabilities in carrier laser sources (20). Techniques are also disclosed for a transceiver (10) acquiring a 2-way link with another transceiver (10), while other transmitter/receiver pairs are concurrently communicating using WDM, SS-CDMA, signal transmissions. For example, a calling transceiver transmits a narrowband information message (40) on a random carrier which is detected by a called transceiver by scanning the frequency spectrum. The called transceiver then returns a narrowband answer signal (41) on another random carrier which is detected by the calling transceiver. In this manner, each transceiver locks onto the carrier of the other transceiver and the appropriate pseudo-noise (PN) code sequence can then be determined and synchronized before WDM, SS-CDMA, 2-way transmissions begin.

FIG. 1



Lightwave Communication System

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to lightwave
communication systems and more particularly to spread
spectrum multiple-access lightwave communication systems.

10

2. Description of the Prior Art

15 The use of optical fibers in communications
systems is increasing from year to year. The multiple
access, link length variation, etc. nature of such
optical fiber systems places certain requirements on
signaling and detection schemes to insure that a
satisfactory predetermined error rate is achieved under
20 varied conditions at the receivers. To achieve
satisfactory separation in multiple concurrent
transmissions on a fiber optic system, various
modulation or multiplexing techniques have been employed
which are at times similar to techniques found in
25 microwave systems.

 Spread spectrum modulation techniques have
been used in terrestrial and satellite microwave
communication systems to achieve security and
satisfactory interference rejection at the receivers.
30 In this regard see, for example, U. S. patents 4,112,372
issued to J. D. Holmes et al. on September 5, 1978;
4,164,628 issued to C. R. Ward et al. on August 14,
1979; and 4,470,138 issued to F. S. Gutleber on

September 4, 1984. More recently, spread spectrum modulation techniques have been suggested for use in optical communication systems. In this regard see, for example, the articles "Spread-Spectrum Signaling For
5 Distributed Fiber Optic Systems" by C. A. Laber et al. in IEEE Transactions of Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Vol. AES-16, No. 4, July 1980, at pages 440-445; and "Spread-Spectrum Multiple Access Data Loop" by S. Hasegawa et al. in NEC Research & Development, No.
10 71, October 1983, at pages 48-57.

Optical single-mode fibers have a bandwidth that is measured in tens of THz (1 THz = 1000 GHz). However, even the fastest optical fiber system of today leaves this large bandwidth mostly untapped, as the
15 maximum bit rate in such a fiber system is measured in Gbit/sec. Among the various obstacles in the way of achieving efficient bandwidth utilization through Wavelength-Division-Multiplexing (WDM), an important one is the lack of stability of semiconductor lasers. A
20 typical laser frequency will vary as a result of temperature variations, aging, and other causes in the order of several hundred Gigahertz. Therefore, in a Wavelength-Division-Multiplexing (WDM), also known as a Frequency-Division-Multiplexing (FDM), system, one must
25 allow for a separation of several hundred GHz between adjacent channels to avoid possible interference due to one carrier drifting into the band used by an adjacent signal. This results in highly inefficient usage of the available fiber bandwidth, particularly in the case
30 where each user only requires a small bandwidth. As a result, WDM is highly inefficient in the situations typical of local-area networks, where there may be hundreds or even thousands of users, each user requiring a relatively low bit rate.

35 The problem remaining in the prior art is to provide an optical communication system which uses the bandwidth of an optical waveguide arrangement, such as

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a single-mode optical fiber, in a substantially more efficient manner.

Summary of the Invention

The foregoing problem in the prior art is
5 solved in accordance with the present invention which
relates to a technique for transmitting a spread
spectrum, code-division-multiple-access, (SS-CDMA) in a
lightwave communication system and a transmitter and
receiver designed to operate in such a system. More
10 particularly, a lightwave communication technique and
system, and an associated transmitter and receiver
design, is disclosed wherein spread spectrum and CDMA
techniques are used in addition to random Wavelength-
Division-Multiplexing (WDM) in, for example, a single-
15 mode optical waveguide arrangement, such that the
transmission bandwidths of the various users, and their
associated transceivers, do not necessarily coincide but
are randomly scattered over the enormous channel
bandwidth of the lightwave transmission medium of the
20 system to reduce interference and efficiently use the
lightguide spectrum.

It is an aspect of the present invention to
provide a WDM, SS-CDMA, lightwave communication system
which permits receivers therein to track the drift of
25 the carrier frequency of a signal it is receiving, and
maintain good reception, even if the carrier frequency
drifts into the bandwidth used by another
transmitter/receiver pair. It is a further aspect of
the present invention to provide a spread-spectrum
30 lightwave communication system wherein the spectrum of
the underlying electromagnetic field is spread and de-
spread, as opposed to the spreading and de-spreading of
the spectrum of just the light-intensity signal.

Other and further aspects of the present
35 invention will become apparent during the course of the
following description and by reference to the
accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Referring now to the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a WDM, SS-CDMA, lightwave communication system arrangement including an exemplary transceiver arrangement in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a plurality of exemplary WDM, SS-CDMA, signal spectra disposed relative to the overall spectrum of a received signal before de-spreading of the desired signal at a receiver;

FIG. 3 illustrates the exemplary spectrum of a received signal after de-spreading of the desired signal at a receiver: and

FIG. 4 is an alternative arrangement of the receiver of FIG. 1.

Detailed Description

In accordance with the present invention, a lightwave communication system uses spread spectrum code-division-multiple-access (SS-CDMA) techniques along with wavelength-division-multiplexing (WDM), otherwise known as Frequency-Division-Multiplexing (FDM), to achieve a lightwave communication system which efficiently uses the available optical spectrum of the associated lightguide while providing adequate rejection of interference caused by one signal drifting into the bandwidth being used by another transmitter/receiver pair. The present invention can be used to implement, for example, a local area network capable of supporting thousands of simultaneous two-way communication channels at a relatively low data rate, e.g., 10 Mbit/sec each, with no blocking, no hierarchy, and no centralized control. Also, since the communication channels are supported in a time-parallel manner, extraordinary throughput can be achieved without requiring unreasonable hardware speed. The present network architecture can, therefore, also be used to realize a switching system capable of establishing thousands, or

even tens of thousands, of high-data-rate (e.g., 10 Mbit/sec) interconnections.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the present optical communication system including an exemplary transceiver arrangement in accordance with the present invention, showing all possible elements even though certain elements can be combined or are optional. In FIG. 1, a plurality of N optical transceivers 10_1 to 10_N are coupled to an optical waveguide arrangement 11, to permit communications between pairs of the transceivers 10_i , or between a transceiver and an external network via an optional network interface unit 12 where such inter-network communication is desired. Optical waveguide arrangement 11 can be any optical device that combines the light signals from all the transmitters 13 of transceivers 10_1 to 10_N , and network interface 12 if present, and distributes the resulting superposition of signals among all receivers 14 of the N transceivers, and network interface 12, if present. In a preferred embodiment of the system, the optical waveguide arrangement 11 might consist of a large star coupler, with an input fiber from each transmitter 13, and network interface 12 if present, and an output fiber to each receiver 14, and network interface 12 if present. Alternative implementations might be as an optical bus or loop or any arrangement of optical devices that achieves the same function.

Each transceiver 10_i comprises a transmitter 13, for transmitting a signal from an associated system user over optical waveguide arrangement 11, and a receiver 14 which receives all WDM, SS-CDMA, signals propagating on optical waveguide arrangement 11 and de-spreads the desired WDM, SS-CDMA signal for delivery to the associated system user.

An exemplary transmitter 13 in each of transceivers 10_i is shown in FIG. 1 as comprising a laser source 20 which has its signal modulated by a light modulating means 21 internally or externally to source 20. Laser source 20 can be implemented by, for example, a semiconductor laser or any other suitable light source which is a coherent system that acts like an oscillator for generating a random carrier frequency. The lightwave signal of laser source 20 is modulated by modulating means 21 using any one of a variety of methods well-known in the art, including direct modulation of the laser current or external amplitude or phase modulation of the light. The modulating signal is either a digital or an analog signal from the associated system user. This results in an modulated output signal destined for another system user or to an external network, when network interface 12 is present in the system. The modulated output signal from the directly or externally modulated laser source 20 is, therefore, an up-converted signal in a frequency band determined by laser source 20 which is shown in FIG. 1 as being delivered to a spectrum spreading device 22 which for purposes hereinafter will be considered as a Pseudo-Noise (PN) scrambling means 22.

In PN scrambling means 22, a predetermined high-frequency pseudo-random noise code, generated by a PN sequence generator 23 under the control of a controller 24, further modulates the modulated information wave from the laser source 20/light modulator 21 combination to produce an output signal that is spread over a greater bandwidth than the information wave from modulated laser source 20, using any well known spreading technique. The output signal from PN scrambling means 22 is coupled into optical waveguide arrangement 11 via any well-known optical coupling device. It is to be understood that the sequence of laser source 20, light modulating means 21

and PN scrambling means 22, as shown in FIG. 1, could be modified such that the light signal from the laser source could have its spectrum spread before modulating the resulting spread spectrum carrier signal with the user signal. It is to be further understood that PN scrambling means 22 and PN sequence generator 23 are but one spectrum spreading technique that could be used in practicing the present invention. Alternatively, PN scrambling means 22 and PN sequence generator 23 could be replaced by a Frequency-Hopping (FH) Code Generator 26 which is used to modulate the light beam of laser source 20 and produce an output light beam wherein the output carrier frequency is hopped in a predetermined sequence. The Frequency-Hopping technique, as a spectrum spreading function, is well known in the art. Regardless of the spectrum spreading technique used, a (possibly attenuated) replica of the SS-CDMA output signal from a transmitter 13 appears at each output 30 of optical waveguide arrangement 11 along with the SS-CDMA signals from all the other transmitters. An exemplary frequency spectrum of multiple WDM, SS-CDMA, signals, present at each output 30 of optical waveguide arrangement 11 at any point in time, is shown in FIG. 2.

The signals propagating through optical waveguide arrangement 11 are received by each of receivers 14 of transceivers 10_1 to 10_N . In a receiver 14, the signal from optical waveguide arrangement 11 is received in a PN descrambling means 31 where the received WDM, SS-CDMA, signal, as shown in FIG. 2, is de-spread using a PN code sequence which is synchronized and matched to the PN code sequence used by a predetermined transmitter 13 of another one of transceivers 10_1 to 10_N forming the two-way communication. The PN code sequence used by PN descrambling means 31 for de-spreading the received signal is obtained from PN sequence generator 32 which is under the control of controller 33. The de-spread

signal at the output of PN descrambling means 31 can
comprise the exemplary configuration shown in FIG. 3,
where the desired signal appears as a narrowband signal
39 and the other received transmissions form a smooth
5 low-level background across the spectrum and appear as
noise. It must be understood that the desired signal
will only appear as a narrowband signal 39 if the PN
code sequences used by the associated transmitter and
receiver are the same and synchronized in their
10 application to the spreading and de-spreading operation.

The output signal from PN descrambling means
31 is delivered to a narrowband receiver 34 which
maintains itself locked to the narrowband signal of
FIG. 3 by any suitable technique as, for example,
15 Automatic Frequency Control (AFC), and demodulates the
acquired signal to a corresponding analog or digital
signal for transmission to the destined user via lead
35. It is to be understood that narrowband receiver 34
can be realized in a variety of ways, such as through
20 the heterodyne or homodyne, detection or through
external optical filters.

Where it is desired that the present system
also have the capability of communicating with an
external network, an optional network interface 12 is
25 connected to optical waveguide arrangement 11 via
appropriate coupling means at points 25 and 30 for the
coupling of a WDM, SS-CDMA, signal onto optical
waveguide arrangement 11 and the reception of WDM, SS-
CDMA, signals from the waveguide arrangement ,
30 respectively. When present, network interface 12
functions to convert signals between the external
network format to that for transmission on optical
waveguide arrangement 11 in any suitable manner. For
purposes of discussion hereinafter, network interface 12
35 will not be included in the system description, but it
is to be understood that if such interface were present,
it would act in a manner similar to that described for

any one of transceivers 10_1 to 10_N for providing an appropriate 2-way communication link with the external network.

For the steady state operation, where various transmitters and receivers are already communicating with each other and there is no interest by any transmitter to acquire a 2-way communications link, an exemplary spectrum as shown in FIG. 2 would exist, less the dashed narrowband acquisition signals. Under such steady-state conditions, for each one-way communication link the PN sequence generator 23 in the transmitter at one end of the link and the PN sequence generator 32 in the receiver at the other end of the link must maintain mutual synchronization in order to obtain the narrowband signal 39 in the spectrum shown for the desired signal in FIG. 3. To achieve this, either the PN sequence generator 23 or the PN sequence generator 32 in each transceiver 10 must be "tunable" (i.e., programmable) to permit matching of its PN code sequence to that generated by the other PN sequence generator at the other end of the communication link. Furthermore, either the laser source 20 of each transceiver 10 or the narrowband receiver 34 of each transceiver 10 must be tunable over the full frequency range of interest, in order to allow full network interconnectivity, i.e., any receiver can receive the signal from any transmitter.

A preferred arrangement would be to have each narrowband receiver 34 at each of the transceivers selectively tunable to any frequency within a certain predetermined frequency range, while the laser source 20 of each transceiver 10_i is not tunable and generates an arbitrary or undetermined frequency which is not constrained in any way. Indeed, the oscillation frequency of laser source 20 might even drift erratically and fall on top of the frequency generated by the laser source 20 of another transceiver without any adverse effects on the communication links. The

range of tunability of each narrowband receiver 34 must be large enough to include all the frequencies of all laser sources 20 present in the system.

It is understood that in the foregoing
5 discussion the term "frequency" refers to the underlying optical carrier and is of the order of 230,000 GHz for a wavelength of 1.3 μm . The usage of frequency as a parameter instead of wavelength is motivated by the particular type of signal processing that makes
10 frequency, and not wavelength, the important parameter. Additionally, in the above-mentioned preferred arrangement, it is also preferable that the PN Sequence Generator 23 at the associated transmitter 13 be programmable to match a PN code sequence generated by
15 the PN Sequence Generator 32 of a desired receiver 14 in another transceiver 10, but that the PN Sequence Generator 32 at the receiver 14 would have to then be capable of synchronization to the PN Sequence Generator 23 at transmitter 13 of the link. It is to be
20 understood that the present system is not limited to such preferred arrangement but that other permutations of the tunability of laser sources 20, narrowband receivers 34, and PN Sequence Generators 23 and 32 could also be used to achieve proper system operation.
25 Controllers 24 and 33 can be used to achieve the proper tunability and synchronization in the associated PN Sequence Generators 23 and 32 and narrowband receiver 34 as will be explained hereinafter.

In a start-up condition, which can occur at
30 any time, a first and a second transceiver are attempting to gain access to each other for establishing a 2-way link between the associated users of the system while others are already communicating via optical waveguide arrangement 11 as described above for the
35 steady state condition. To begin acquisition, one technique would be to have user "A", associated with, for example transceiver 10, notify its controller 24,

via a signaling message, that user "A" wishes to establish a link with user "B" associated with, for example, transceiver 10_N . Controller 24 can comprise, for example, a simple microcomputer or other device which begins by disabling the PN sequence generator 23. As a result, the acquisition signal that user "A" transmits over optical waveguide arrangement 11 is not spectrally spread but, rather, it looks like the narrowband acquisition signals 40 and 41 shown in FIG. 2. This signal does not interfere with already established communication links which are using spread spectrum and, thereby, are immune to narrowband interference.

Laser source 20 at transceiver 10_1 is modulated by an introductory message from user "A", which introductory message can comprise certain preamble information including the address of the calling transceiver (10_1) and the address of the called transceiver (10_N). The modulated narrowband introductory signal is sent over optical waveguide arrangement 11 as a narrowband acquisition information signal centered on the carrier frequency generated by laser source 20 of transceiver 10_1 . This narrowband acquisition information signal from transmitter 13 of transceiver 10_1 appears as, for example, the narrowband signal 40 in FIG. 2 when looking at the overall frequency spectrum of optical waveguide arrangement 11. Such narrowband acquisition signal is only transmitted by the calling transceiver during acquisition, which, generally, takes a small amount of time when compared to the time the communication link is maintained after acquisition has been completed.

Each of the receivers 14 of transceivers 10_1 to 10_N receives the narrowband introductory message 40 from transceiver 10_1 along with all other 2-way communications propagating on optical waveguide arrangement 11 from the already established

communication links. If the called transceiver 10_N is not already busy on another communication link, then under the control of its controller 33 of receiver 14, its narrowband receiver 34 is caused to continuously scan the frequency spectrum in order to detect a narrowband acquisition information signal similar to signal 40 of FIG. 2 somewhere in the spectrum of optical waveguide arrangement 11. When an exemplary signal 40 is received, controller 33 detects, via its feedback path 36, that such narrowband signal exists and causes narrowband receiver 34 to lock onto the carrier frequency of the narrowband signal to permit decoding the message contained therein. If the address contained in the decoded acquisition information message corresponds to another transceiver, then this transceiver will unlock its narrowband receiver 34 and resume scanning the spectrum, repeating the above process until it obtains an acquisition information message indicating that this is the transceiver being called.

After locking onto an acquisition information signal and finding that the decoded acquisition information message indicates that the transceiver is being called, controller 33 of the called transceiver 10_N notifies the associated controller 24 in transmitter 13 that the transceiver is being called by transceiver 10_1 . Such notification causes controller 24 to disable PN Sequence Generator 23 while sending a proper acquisition answer message to the light modulating means 21, which includes the addresses of the called and calling transceiver. Such action causes transmitter 13 of transceiver 10_N to transmit a narrowband acquisition answer signal, using the arbitrary or undetermined carrier frequency generated by its laser source 20, onto optical waveguide arrangement 11. Such narrowband acquisition answer signal can take the exemplary form of signal 41 in FIG. 2, which is, in general, at a

frequency different from that of signal 40.

While transceiver 10_1 is transmitting its narrowband acquisition information signal indicating it wishes to establish a 2-way call with transceiver 10_N , controller 33 of transceiver 10_1 is causing its narrowband receiver 34 to scan the spectrum looking for a narrowband signal such as signal 41 in FIG. 2. When it detects a narrowband signal, it causes narrowband receiver 34 to lock onto the carrier of such narrowband signal and decodes the message therein to see if it is an answer signal from transceiver 10_N . If the detected narrowband signal is other than an answer signal from transceiver 10_N , then controller 33 of transceiver 10_1 unlocks its narrowband receiver 34 to continue the scanning and detection process.

Once transceiver 10_1 detects that the received narrowband signal is an answer signal from transceiver 10_N , a 2-way link is established since transceiver 10_1 is locked onto the carrier frequency of the laser source 20 of transceiver 10_N , and vice versa, due to the two acquisition information signals. The next and final step consists of switching to spread-spectrum communication on the newly achieved two-way link by activating PN scramblers 22 and descramblers 31 at both ends of the link. The final step begins with the controllers at the two ends of the link exchanging information about the PN sequence to be used for scrambling. For example, each transmitter could send to the receiver 14 at the other end the exact PN bit sequence to be used for descrambling. Alternatively, a short identifier or seed for generating the sequence could be sent. Such technique would allow the use of very long PN sequences without requiring the controllers to maintain a large directory of PN sequences in use in the system.

Next, the two transceivers must switch on their PN scramblers 22 and descramblers 31, and achieve pairwise synchronization of the associated PN code sequences. As soon as PN scramblers 22 are activated, the two narrowband acquisition signals 40 and 41, shown dashed in FIG. 2, disappear from optical waveguide arrangement 11 and are replaced by their spread-spectrum counterparts which look like the other signals already present on the waveguide arrangement 11, shown solid in FIG. 2. When proper synchronization of the PN sequence is achieved, the condition will be characterized by the appearance of narrowband signal 39 in the spectrum after PN descrambler 31, as shown in FIG. 3. The two transceivers can coordinate the transition to PN scrambling and descrambling through the already-established two-way link, so that the PN sequences will be approximately synchronized when the transition takes place. Final adjustment of the synchronization can then be achieved quickly through a simple search procedure. For example, controller 33 directs PN sequence generator 32 to slowly advance or retard the position of the generated PN code until narrow signal 39 appears in the spectrum, indicating that proper synchronization has been achieved. The two-way link is now operating in the steady-state WDM, SS-CDMA transmission format.

If, however, transceiver 10_N is presently busy on a call, it will not be sweeping or scanning the frequency spectrum looking for an acquisition information signal, but will be locked onto an existing WDM, SS-CDMA signal forming a current 2-way communication. As a result no answer will be sent by transceiver 10_N back to transceiver 10_1 within a reasonable period of time, and user 1 is thereby notified that his call cannot presently be completed.

It is to be understood that the above described technique for acquiring a 2-way link is merely provided for exemplary purposes and not for purposes of

limitation since other techniques can also be used. For example, if transceiver 10_1 wishes to establish a 2-way link with transceiver 10_N , transceiver 10_1 can generate an acquisition information signal which is encoded with the (perhaps abbreviated) PN code sequence used by transceiver 10_N , rather than being a narrowband uncoded signal. The PN code sequence of transceiver 10_N can be easily determined from a look-up table in an associated memory of controller 24 of transceiver 10_1 . Meanwhile, each receiver 14 of all non-busy transceivers is sweeping or scanning the spectrum while changing the phase of its PN code sequence for each sweep of the spectrum by, for example, skipping one symbol. Within a short time, the PN Sequence Generator 32 at receiver 14 of transceiver 10_N will detect a narrowband signal 39 as shown in FIG. 3, because the PN Sequence Generator 32 at transceiver 10_N will become synchronized with the PN Sequence Generator 23 in transmitter 13 of transceiver 10_1 when the phase of the received PN code sequence matches the generated PN code sequence at PN descrambling means 31 of transceiver 10_N . At this point transceiver 10_N is locked onto the frequency and is synchronized with the PN code sequence transmitted by transceiver 10_1 . At such occurrence, transceiver 10_N transmits an acquisition answer signal, which is also WDM, SS-CDMA, encoded, back to transceiver 10_1 where a similar process is repeated in transceiver 10_1 until both transceivers are frequency and PN code sequence locked. Then 2-way steady state communications can proceed.

Availability of timing could be an expeditious feature to provide. Otherwise, acquisition is two-dimensional (frequency and timing). Special signals marking the edges of the timing band could also be used to refresh bit and chip timing at the start of each frequency sweep. Thus the timing acquisition problem is mitigated so long as the hardware is kept stable enough

to maintain timing during each sweep.

It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments are simply illustrative of the invention.

Various
5 modifications and changes may be made by those skilled in the art.

For example, as shown in FIG. 4, the receiver 14 can
comprise the structure wherein the signal from output 30
10 of waveguide arrangement 11 is received in the
narrowband receiver 31 where the received lightwave
signal is converted into an electrical signal which is
then de-scrambled in PN de-scrambler 34 using the PN
sequence generated by PN sequence generator 32.
15 Additionally, in transmitter 13, light modulator 21 and
PN scrambling means can be interchanged or any one or
both parts may be incorporated as part of laser
source 20.

Claims

1. An optical transmitter:
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an input terminal for receiving either one of
5 an analog or digital signal from a user associated with
the optical transmitter;
an output terminal for connection to a
lightwave waveguide arrangement of a communication
system;
10 a laser source (20) for generating a lightwave
signal at an undetermined frequency;
means (21) for modulating the lightwave signal
of the laser source with the analog or digital signal
received at the input terminal; and
15 means (22, 23) for spreading the
electromagnetic spectrum of the lightwave signal using a
predetermined reiterative encoding sequence such that an
output signal at the output terminal of the optical
transmitter has a spectrum which is wider than the
20 spectrum that the lightwave signal would have in the
absence of the spreading means.

2. An optical transmitter according to claim
1 wherein the spectrum spreading means is:

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- 25 a pseudo noise (PN) sequence generator for
selectively generating a reiterative PN encoding
sequence; and
a PN scrambling means coupled between the laser
source and the output terminal of the optical
30 transmitter for scrambling a lightwave signal generated
in the laser source with the reiterative PN encoding
sequence from the PN sequence generator.

3. An optical transmitter according to claim
1 wherein the spectrum spreading means is

- 35 CHARACTERIZED BY

a pseudo noise (PN) sequence generator for selectively generating a predetermined reiterative PN encoding sequence; and

the laser source includes the modulating means
5 and spectrum-spreading means and is responsive to both the output signal from the PN sequence generator and the signal from the input terminal for producing a lightwave signal that is both modulated with the signal from the input terminal and scrambled with the predetermined PN
10 sequence from the PN sequence generator such that the shape of the electromagnetic spectrum of the lightwave signal generated by the laser source is determined primarily by the combination of the input signal and the PN sequence and is not significantly affected by the
15 operational parameters of the laser source.

4. An optical transmitter according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the optical transmitter is further

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a controller, responsive to a control signal
20 from the associated user indicating a request to initiate a connection with a selected remote receiver, for (1) determining the appropriate reiterative encoding sequence to be used to communicate with the selected remote receiver, (2) enabling the laser source and the
25 spectrum spreading means to generate the lightwave signal at the undetermined frequency and the appropriate reiterative encoding sequence, respectively, and (3) generating an acquisition information message including the identity of both the present transmitter and the
30 selected remote receiver for transmission to the light modulating means for modulating the lightwave signal of the laser source.

5. A method of transmitting a plurality of lightwave signals over a lightwave waveguide
35 arrangement, the method comprising the steps of:

at each of a plurality of lightwave transmitters,

(a) modulating a lightwave carrier signal with a separate analog or digital information signal to be
5 transmitted from a separate user:

(b) spreading the electromagnetic spectrum of either one of (1) the carrier lightwave signal prior to performing step (a), or (2) the modulated signal obtained from step (a) using a reiterative encoding
10 sequence which is different from a reiterative encoding sequence used for spreading the spectrum of signals at other transmitters; and

(c) coupling the modulated and spread-spectrum signal obtained from steps (a) and (b) onto the
15 lightwave waveguide arrangement for forming, with other signals obtained from the other transmitters, a wavelength-division-multiplexed, spread-spectrum code-division-multiple-access (WDM,SS-CDMA) signal which propagates along the lightwave waveguide arrangement.

20 6. A method of transmitting a plurality of lightwave signals according to claim 5, the method

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the further steps of:

at a first transceiver wanting to establish a
25 2-way link over the lightwave waveguide arrangement with a given one of a plurality of second transceivers,

(d) performing steps (a) and (c) using an analog or digital information acquisition signal including the identity of the first and the given one of
30 the second transceivers; and

at each receiver associated with the first and the plurality of second transceivers not already busy on a 2-way link,

(e) scanning the spectrum of the signal
35 obtained from the lightwave waveguide arrangement for detecting a narrowband signal including an amplitude which is above a minimal amplitude;

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(f) in response to a detection of a narrowband signal in step (e), locking on to the carrier signal of the detected narrowband signal to establish a link from the first transceiver to the predetermined one of the plurality of second transceivers for a selective period of time.

7. A method of transmitting a plurality of lightwave signals over a lightwave guiding means according to claim 6, the method

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the further steps of:

(g) at a transmitter of the predetermined one of the plurality of second transceivers wherein the associated receiver has detected the narrowband signal according to step (f),

15

(h) performing steps (a) and (c) for transmitting an SS-CDMA acquisition information signal back to the first transceiver; and

at a receiver of the first transceiver,

20

(i) performing steps (e) and (f) for establishing the link from the predetermined one of the plurality of second transceivers and the first transceiver.

FIG. 1

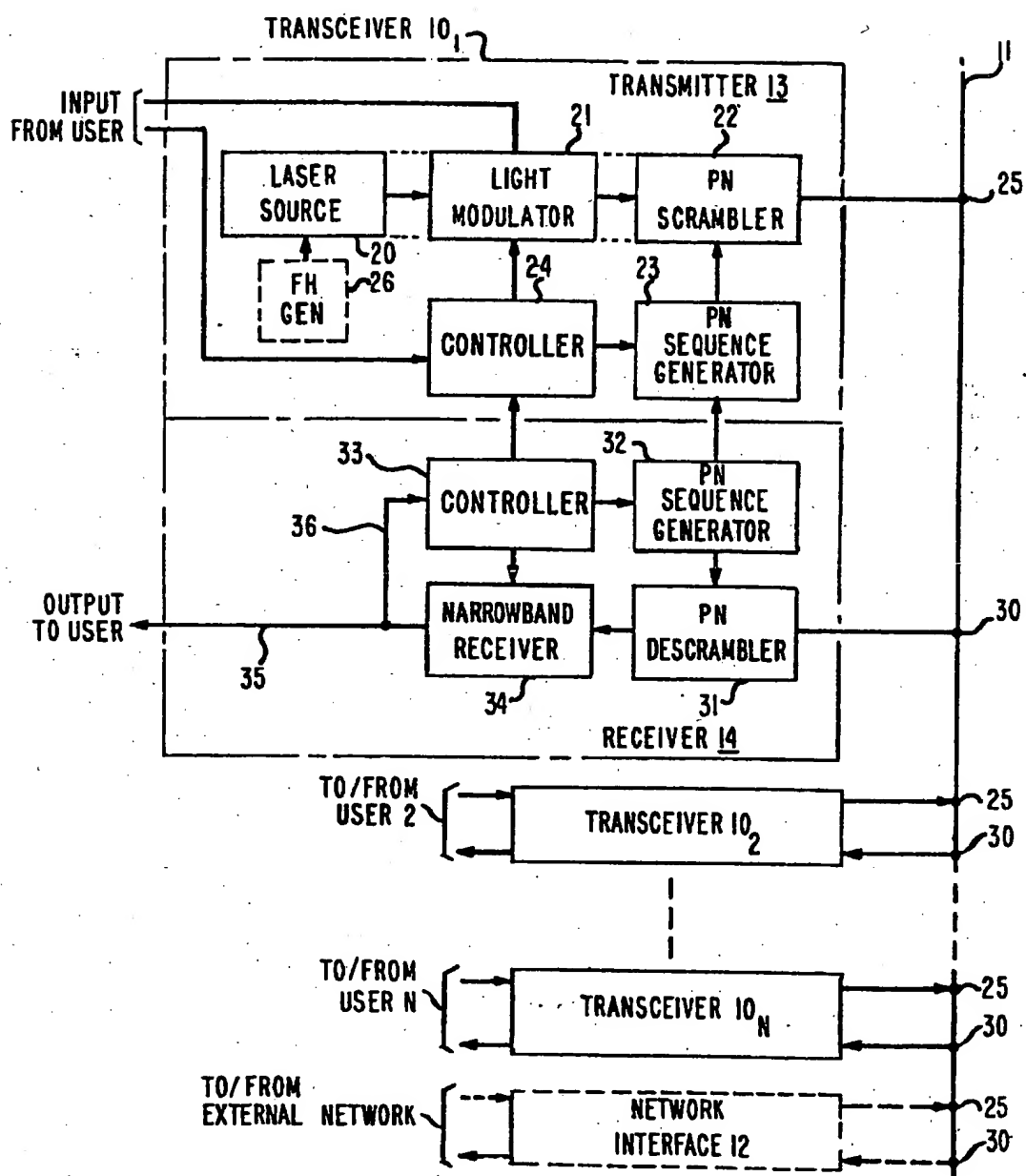


FIG. 2

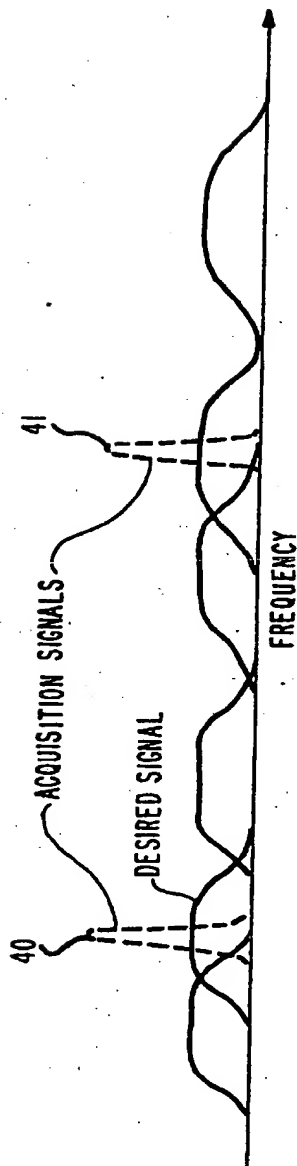
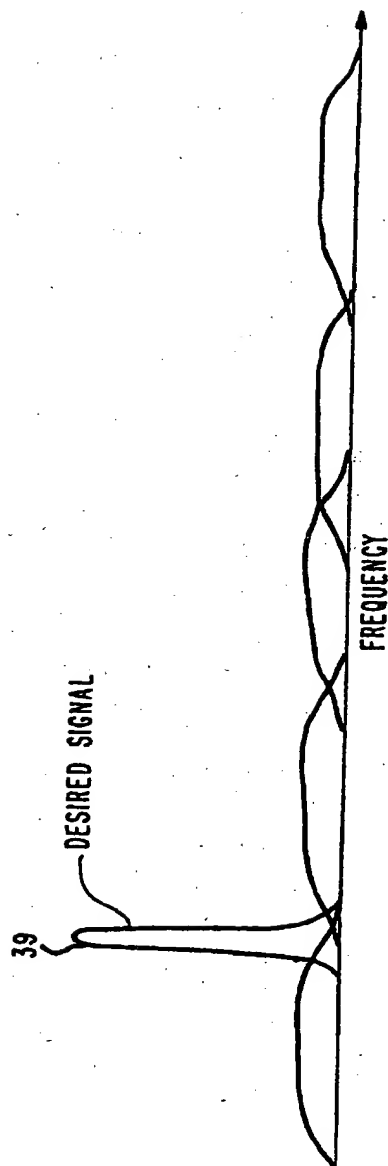


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

